

## ARRAIGNS PLANTERS FOR LACK OF THRIFT

Sugar Expert Criticizes Neglect of Some Managers to Standardize Practices

Better Get Ready Now To Weather Hard Times Later On

A well known sugar expert who has recently visited most of the sugar mills in the Islands stated yesterday that while a great many factories are up to date in certain lines there are only four that are completely standardized throughout. It would not, of course, be strictly proper to specify these, but three of the four are operated by one agency. Some of the biggest factories are behind the times in important departments of mill and boiling house.

He expressed himself as very much disappointed with the average showing. Certain mills have brought the preliminary preparation of the cane for juicing up to a very high degree of perfection only to lose what they have gained at some other step in the process of manufacture. Others have attained perfection somewhere else. There are only four sugar mills in Hawaii, he declared, that are comparable with the best modern sugar factories in Cuba and Java, and two of these are below ten thousand tons capacity.

**Have Been Confident**  
Hawaii has always prided itself on the high state of scientific efficiency applied to both cane growing and sugar manufacturing, but the industry as a whole has still a long road to travel to become really perfect. In reply to the question whether signs of slackening off on account of prosperity were evident, he said that he had none.

The machinery of production is running smoothly everywhere and earnest endeavor is in evidence now just as it was before the repeal of the "free sugar" clause of the tariff law. The planters men are putting in their best efforts but they have not brought production up to the maximum for average cultivated and cane ground.

**Time to Look Ahead**  
While it is difficult to epitomize the general situation this sugar expert suggested as a possible reason for the apparent lack of co-ordination on many of the plantations that the managers have learned the business in the school of hard knocks rather than through having made a scientific study of its various branches. They have been shown time and again but will not accept the advice even of their own technical experts.

With abundant resources at their command there is no good reason why all the sugar properties in Hawaii should not during this season of good times and large profits be put in that first class physical condition which will carry them over the period of lower prices and depression which will inevitably follow. This prediction that such a period will ensue is simply in accord with the history of the sugar industry, and now is the time to get ready for it, he said.

## HAWAII'S FILIPINOS COULD TEACH THEIR FATHERS

Only a few cane planters in the sugar districts of Luzon are prepared at present to weigh their sugar cane, or even know the area of the land which they have planted with sugar. They have therefore found it difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the yield in cane sugar and the production of the old mills. Consequently they have been at a loss to determine whether it would be more profitable to sell their cane to the large milling companies, or to grind it in their own smaller mills.

The Philippine bureau of agriculture is therefore sending its sugar technologist, C. W. Hines, on a trip through the cane producing sections of Luzon to instruct the small planters, says Manila Times of April 7.

### Extra Dividends

Announcement will be made at the morning session of the stock exchange of extra dividends voted by the directors of two plantation companies yesterday. Onuma Sugar Company will pay a special dividend of 8 per cent in addition to the regular monthly 2 per cent on July 20. The total July disbursement will be \$150,000. Action is taken at this time because all dividend warrants are drawn by the San Francisco office.

Hawaiian Agricultural will pay an extra 5 per cent in addition to the regular 15 per cent on July 20, a total of \$130,000, disbursement to be made in Honolulu.

### Sugar Exports

In Belgium the German authorities have set maximum prices upon sugar of 3.15c per lb. exchange at par for raw, and 3.94c for refined granulated. To the latter must be added the consumption tax of 1.75c. The surtax in the sugar duty of 0.48c has been abolished. The price of beets has been raised to \$7.78 per ton 2000 lbs. at which price contracting proceeds slowly, as for other crops pay better. The making of candy and use of beets for manufacture of alcohol have been forbidden.

### Important Decision

The capital, surplus, and undivided profits of trust companies are not taxable under the special war tax act of Oct. 22, 1914, according to a decision of Judge Hough of the federal district court at New York.



## MANY CUBAN MILLS STILL GRINDING

Production Already Greater Than Ever Before in History of Industry

Willett's Sugar Bulletin of May 27 states that Cuban receipts of 68,000 tons reflect the approaching end of the campaign at the majority of centralas. This brings the total production to date to 2,444,525 tons, or 47,958 tons over the complete 1914 crop, the largest previous crop, and 61,680 tons over that of last year. These crops were 2,566,567 tons and 2,582,845 tons, respectively.

This is the first week to show less than 100,000 tons receipts since January 19, but is 13,740 tons more than for the corresponding week two years ago, maintaining the continued superiority over that year. A more important figure is the decrease in the exports to 45,500 tons north of Hatteras, or 13,000 tons less than last week. As under present conditions Porto Rico shipments are likely to show a similar falling off, the receipts at the Atlantic ports will soon be less than the millings, which, in view of the by no means heavy stocks, should quickly strengthen the market.

### Stocks Pass The High Point

With exports thus exceeding the receipts, stocks appear to have passed their highest point, or the 948,650 tons reached last week. They are now 936,000 tons, 12,650 tons below the highest point of this year, and 161,571 tons above the highest of previous years.

They should continue to show a gradual increasing decline. The stocks and stocks in Cuba, the U. S. Atlantic ports, and New Orleans, together on May 19, we estimate at 1,202,643 tons, against 1,222,553 tons last year, an approximate decrease of 20,000 tons.

The centralas show a rapid decrease of thirty-one for the week against corresponding decrease of thirty-four two years ago, showing that the close is not so rapid as that year, and should be less rapid than heretofore from now on. Altogether the cable has a decidedly strengthening tone for those having raw sugar to sell.

## JAPANESE ARE BUYING PHILIPPINE PLANTATIONS

MANILA, March 20.—Following the recent purchase of the extensive land holding of the Philippine Sugar Estate Company by a Japanese concern, it was learned today that negotiations entered into some time ago between Dr. A. A. Addison, a well known Tayabas property owner, and a Japanese firm have been concluded for the sale and immediate transfer of thirty-three tracts of land situated in the province of Tayabas. Four hundred and sixty thousand pesos was the price agreed on in the contract, which was signed last Thursday, and under which Doctor Addison is to turn over the property in question as soon as the first part payment has been made.

### SEARBY SHREDDER ORDERS GOING TO JAPAN

K. Iso, chief engineer of the Nanto sugar factory in Formosa left for Maui yesterday to visit William Searby, chief manager of H. C. & S. Company and get pointers from the inventor of the shredder on its operation. The Nanto Sugar Factory Company has purchased a 54 inch Searby shredder from the Honolulu Iron Works Company. It is to be run by an electric motor.

The Honolulu Iron Works has also received inquiries from the Toyto Sato K. K., one of the largest sugar mills in Formosa, for one and perhaps two, Searby shredders of the same dimensions. The only obstacle to the immediate closing of the contract is the difficulty of making delivery, but even though westward bound freights are congested this can undoubtedly be overcome.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

A touch of rheumatism, or a tinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embrochure as every family should be provided with. For sale by all dealers. Beason, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## PLANTATION WORKERS LIKE BONUS SYSTEM

Word comes from the other Islands that since the Japanese and Filipino laborers have acquired full understanding of the terms of the bonus wage agreement offered them by the planters, there has been a material improvement in the morale on the plantations. The laborers are watchful of their employers' interests and better service is being rendered all along the line.

On one of the smaller plantations employing only about 450 men all told, the manager reports that an average of forty men more than usual have turned out for work each day. If this represents conditions on the larger plantations, and it probably does, the inauguration of the advanced bonus system throughout Hawaii is equivalent to having increased the available labor supply by at least 4,500 workers.

The Japanese, who are in by far the largest numbers on the plantations, are born gamblers, being much like the average American laborer in that respect. Any proposition presented to them where there is a sporting chance of higher pay at the end of the season, if market conditions warrant it, appeals to them. Some nationalities and races of men prefer a definite daily wage without bonus or drawback but the gambling chance appeals to the Orientals.

### WE MUST SKIMP SUGAR OUR ENGLISH COUSINS SAY

A letter to the Federal, from London, dated May 8, 1916, says in part: The British Commission has provided against the future by securing all the sugar crop Java they can get, say 4,500,000 tons, and they will no doubt do the same with the Mauritius crop in August. After they have secured all this there is not much else they can get for the rest of the season and in the meantime for the next six months they will have to rely as hitherto mainly upon Cuba and U. S. or Canadian granulated.

The country's requirements of refined sugar are not being met by any increase in the production of the home refineries, in fact the British refiners have actually reduced their output since the year began by nearly 50,000 tons as compared with last year. Against this, some reduction in the U. K. consumption is undoubtedly taking place, perhaps not so much because of the high price as because the sugar is not there to be consumed.

Another increase in price is now overdue as the commission are selling granulated below what it would cost them to make fresh purchases in America.

There is now no hope of any relief being got from continental supplies for a long time to come and looking at the position broadly it seems as if the consumption even in America will have to be reduced to enable the supplies to go round.—Willett's Bulletin.

### IF ENGLAND CANS FRUIT WILL NEED MORE SUGAR

The statement was made in Parliament on May 4 by the chancellor of the exchequer that negotiations are in progress to purchase and preserve the whole fruit crop. The sugar commission undertakes, when the canners and fruit growers' arrangements are completed, to provide the necessary sugar. This reads like a step to reduce the imports of canned fruit, which are bulky as freight, by canning more than the usual proportion of the crop, and such a step should increase the English consumption of sugar, although it will doubtless be reflected later through smaller imports of canned fruit from America.—Willett's Bulletin.

### SUGAR PRICES IN BELGIUM ARE KEPT VERY LOW

Sugar exports are running at the rate of \$75,000,000 a year, against \$5,000,000 before the war, according to the foreign trade department of the National City Bank.

### SUGAR ON HAWAII

The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Mauna Loa as awaiting shipment on Hawaii:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Panama   | 2467   |
| Honolulu   | 3660   |
| Honolulu   | 17,000 |
| Panama   | 1300   |
| Kauai  | 800    |
| Panama   | 9000   |
| The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Mauna Loa as awaiting shipment on Hawaii: |        |
| Ola  | 14,550 |
| Waikanae   | 7000   |
| Hilo Sugar   | 10,000 |
| Onuma  | 2578   |
| Pepeekeo   | 1428   |
| Honolulu   | 8300   |
| Hakalau  | 28,004 |
| Laupahoehoe  | 19,080 |
| Kauai  | 3280   |
| Kukui  | 10,420 |
| Hakalau Mill   | 7480   |

### Lost One Week

The Mexican will arrive here next Monday noon just seven days behind her schedule on account of the strike. The Sugar Factor's Company is arranging to give this vessel quick despatch.

## BANANAS IMMUNE FROM FLY ATTACK

And Department of Agriculture Experts Have Proved Why That Is

Another contribution to our knowledge of the life habits of the Mediterranean fruit fly appears in the May number of the Journal of Agricultural Research, under the joint authorship of Dr. E. A. Back and C. E. Pemberton. It gives, in brief, the reasons why the Chinese and Bluefields bananas can be safely exported to the Pacific coast, while the Populu and some other varieties are excluded under the official embargo regulations, but plainly states that these also may be exported if the shippers observe the quarantine regulations.

"Since the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata) has not been found infesting the Chinese banana or the Bluefields banana during the three years of the federal government has had charge of the inspection of export bananas in the Hawaiian Islands," they state, "it is evident that some reason exists for this practical immunity. This is the more apparent since adult flies of both sexes have been found present in all parts of banana plantations, and surrounding fruits known to be hosts have been heavily infested. The Tanna Does it."

"This immunity is shown to be due to the fact that neither the egg nor the newly hatched larvae of the fruit fly can survive in the tannin-laden pulp of green though mature fruit. In fact, the copious and sudden flow of sap from egg-punctures made by fruit flies in unripe bananas renders the successful deposition of eggs in such fruits difficult and rare."

"The fact that not one in 1044 fruits of the Chinese banana ripening singly and prematurely among bunches growing in the field, and upon which, as in the case of other host fruits, one might expect gravid females to concentrate their attention for the purpose of oviposition, has been found to be infested with ripe bananas in the field may lead to the conclusion that even ripe fruit by adult flies under Hawaiian conditions."

"On the other hand the rearing of flies from the ripe and yellow fruits of the thin-skinned Populu variety, as well as from ripe fruits of other varieties under forced and unnatural conditions, leads to the equally acknowledged fact that ripe bananas in the field may serve as hosts and should therefore be properly guarded against in all quarantine work."

"From the facts stated the writers believe that bunches of any variety of banana now growing in the Hawaiian Islands, when properly inspected for the removal of prematurely ripe, cracked or partially decayed fruits, are no danger as carriers of the Mediterranean fruit fly, provided they are wrapped and shipped in accordance with the demands of the trade and of the federal regulations."

It will thus be apparent that the United States department of agriculture at Washington is still working in behalf of the banana planters and fruit growers of Hawaii to the end that every advantage may be secured where there is no real danger of Hawaiian products carrying a dangerous pest to the mainland. Few people not directly engaged in the banana export trade are aware of the extremely careful and painstaking inspection service the department of agriculture maintains here. The bananas are inspected at the little plantations where the fruit is grown in order that if bunches are rejected there will be the least possible inconvenience to the producer. There is nothing perfunctory about the inspection. If a small planter has five bunches of fruit to ship the government inspector is there on the ground and in the case for the farmer to catch the canner, even though it may cost (nearly) a hundred times the value of the shipment to certify that this small lot is clean.

### 'Unrest' Cause of Strike

According to mail advices from the Coast the primary cause of the recent strikes among longshoremen is said to have been the shortage of skilled labor in all parts of the United States, and the abnormally high wages being offered men by mines and factories engaged in the production of munitions and war materials. This has led to a condition of unrest in labor circles that is said to be absolutely unprecedented.

It is reported that the chief trouble-makers have been workmen of the "unskilled" classes who have attempted to compel employers to pay them the same scale of wages as skilled artisans receive, their weapon being the labor union principle of the "closed shop."

### Beet Factory Grinds Soon

It is reported that the Oregon Utah Sugar Co., now building a factory at Grants Pass, Oregon, is taking steps toward the construction of a factory at Klamath, Oregon. Plans are also being taken toward the re-opening of the factory at Hamilton City, California. The factory at Betteravia, California, is now expected to open the campaign on July 20.

## NEW METHOD FINDS WATER IN MOLASSES

The proportion of water in molasses can be determined by the calcium carbide method more accurately than by evaporation to dryness except in vacuo. This new method is accurate to within 0.3 to 0.4 per cent and in this respect is equal to the official method. It is more satisfactory than the official method in that the end point is clearly defined and less time is required for the determination.

R. M. West describes changes in the details of manipulation and improvements in the apparatus, in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. He says that the carbide used should be subjected to a blank test to determine its water equivalent. The method is especially adapted to materials sensitive to higher temperatures and to those which lose volatile substances during the usual processes of drying. Where acids are present a correction can be made in the acetylene for the total acidity.

## MARKET IS STRONGER BUT SALES ARE FEW

No recent sugar journals came by yesterday's mail, there having been delays at the Coast incident to disturbed labor conditions. The weekend New York letter of one of the sugar houses advised that during the week ending June 10 sales were 68,000 Cubans and 27,000 Porto Ricans. England also bought 35,000 tons Cuban raws for direct shipment, the price being 4.90 c.o.b. Cuban ports.

Refiners reported moderate export sales of their product also. Saturday the market closed steadily with holders offering sugars for prompt delivery at 6.35, last half June at 6.40, and July delivery at 6.52.

Cablegrams yesterday announced sales affecting Hawaiian contract prices at 6.45c, the steamer now being about. Holders are asking 6.52 and are firm in their demands but refiners are holding off and bidding 6.40.

### California Crops

California has had this year the driest season it has had since 1859. No rain for six weeks, with a north wind blowing since April 1. On the night of May 10 frost destroyed millions of dollars worth of the grape crop, injured fruit trees, doing much damage to other crops. The season this year is three weeks earlier than usual.

## ITCHING OF SCALP INTOLERABLE

Nearly Wild with Fainful, Burning Eruption—Half Her Hair Fell Out—and Combing It Was Torture—Feared She Would Be Bald.

### IN DESPAIR UNTIL CURED BY CUTICURA

"Just about two years ago, some form of humor appeared on my scalp. The beginning was a slight itching but it grew steadily worse until, when I combed my hair, the scalp became raw and the ends of my hair would fall out as I combed it. My hair was long and tangled because of the itching and itching. This continued growing worse and ever half my hair fell out. I was in despair, really afraid of becoming bald."

"Sometimes the pain was so great that, when partially awake, I would scratch the worst places so that my finger-tips would be bloody. I could not sleep well, and, after being asleep a short time, that awful stinging pain would commence and then I would wake up nearly wild with the torture. A neighbor said it must be eczema. Having used Cuticura Soap merely as a toilet soap before, I now decided to order a set of the Cuticura Remedies—Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. I used them according to directions for perhaps six weeks, then left off, as the disease seemed to be eradicated. But toward spring, eighteen months ago, there was a slight return of the scalp humor. I commenced the Cuticura treatment at once and so had very little trouble. On my scalp I used about one half a cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment in all. The first time I took six or seven bottles of Cuticura Pills and the last time three bottles—neither an expensive or tedious treatment. Since then I have had no scalp trouble of any kind. Standing up, with my hair unbound, it comes to my knees and had it not been for Cuticura I should doubtless be wholly bald."

"This is a voluntary, unsolicited testimonial and I take pleasure in writing it, hoping my experience may help someone else. Miss Lillian Brown, R. F. D. 1, Liberty, Me., Oct. 29, 1909."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Get the full story, Cuticura Soap and Pills.

## COLLINS FIGURES COSTS OF PAVING

Sets Two Dollars Per Square Yard Price For Kalakaua Improvements

Practically all protests against the supervisors' plan to pave Kalakaua avenue from Kapiolani Park to Kapiolani Park, having been withdrawn, George M. Collins, city engineer, is preparing his preliminary estimates of the probable cost, and the assessments against abutting property owners and the city.

He estimated official yesterday that the paving will cost approximately two dollars a square yard. This is about twenty cents more than concrete of virtually the same specifications would have cost a year or eighteen months ago, and Collins says he cannot promise the expense will not be even greater, especially if the project hangs fire any considerable length of time.

The increase is due, he asserts, to advancing war prices, cement and steel having been materially affected. The plan as already told is to move the street car tracks in that district to the center of the avenue remove the parking and leave the entire width of the street open to general traffic. This will be from the junction of the street car line with Kalakaua avenue, out to Kapiolani Park.

## STREET CARS MAKE MISS BOND SO ILL

Kohala Girl Defies Sea's Billows But Hates Thought of Trains

How'd you like to get sea sick on a railroad train, and find that, while traveling on an ocean has no terror for you, it is impossible for you to ride on a trolley car without feeling inward quakes in the region of your stomach? That is what happened to Miss Celest Bond, of Kohala, now on her first visit to the mainland in many years—at least not so very many, save by comparison with her age.

Miss Bond, is the daughter of Rev. L. L. Bond, of Kohala, and she has been paying visits to friends in Southern California. According to advices from that part of the state in yesterday's mail, she can hardly bear to look at a street car, and the thought of a train makes her sick. She did not display any of the preliminary symptoms of seasickness until she disembarked from the boat and got on a San Francisco street car. The effect of the car ride held her in San Francisco three days.

At the end of that time Miss Bond thought she was strong enough to risk a trip to Los Angeles, Monday night she left—in a lower berth. A perfect good supper, dinner and breakfast was served before the train had gone fifteen miles.

When Miss Bond and several friends arrived at the Alexandria they were to have gone on to San Diego, direct, but owing to Miss Bond's uncertain frame of stomach and mind, it was decided to make an indefinite stay in Los Angeles, where the noise of street cars would not awaken unpleasant memories.

### CITY RECEIVES GOOD SUM FROM RACE MEET

The Hawaii Polo and Racing Club's gross receipts from the meet conducted at Kapiolani Park Saturday and Monday amounted to \$8847.55. This estimate was given Supervisor Ben Hollinger yesterday by the officials of the association.

He informed the supervisors last night that the city's share, ten per cent, was approximately \$884.75.

This sum, and \$100 more to be spent by the city for a new comfort station erected at the Park last week under direction of the municipal building inspector, the bill for the improvement, as reported by Hollinger, being \$925.

### CITY PURCHASING AGENT HEARS OF FATHER'S DEATH

H. E. Wescott, city purchasing agent, found on his desk when he returned to his office yesterday morning, a cable that had been left there Sunday, advising him of the death of his father in Chicago. The father, Earl A. Wescott, had been mechanical superintendent for the Erie railway with headquarters at Chicago, and was one of the oldest and best known railway men in the Middle West.

### BETTER WATER SUPPLY IS WANTED IN WAIKIKI

Nine families living in Beach Road, near the Mochizuki Club, have filed a petition with the board of supervisors asking for a better water supply, declaring that unless the present supply is improved they will be compelled to leave. The petition was referred to the water committee of the board last evening.

## CHAMBER AWAITS DEFINITE DRAFT OF TRANSIT FRANCHISE

Public Utilities Commission Informed of Decision By Committee At Meeting

VO MOVE WILL BE TAKEN BEFORE GOVERNOR'S ACTION

Chairman Forbes Hopes To Get Measure Before Congress At This Session

The chamber of commerce probably will not undertake consideration of the Rapid Transit franchise extension until the proposal has been handed back to the public utility commission by the Governor and a definite draft of the bill which is to be submitted to congress has been prepared.

The public utility committee of the chamber, at a meeting with the commission, virtually informed the latter to this effect yesterday. Charles E. Forbes, chairman of the commission, said that the draft now before the Governor, and of which the chamber's standing committee has a copy, will be amended in one or perhaps several particulars. S. S. Paxson, chairman of the chamber's committee, said he did not think the chamber would care to review the charter draft until it is practically in the form of a bill, as the commission proposes to submit it to congress.

### Commission Wants Action

Mr. Forbes said the commission's desire is to get the measure up to congress at the present session of the national law-making body. The session now in progress will end August 15. It was agreed therefore, that some rapid work on the franchise extension matter will be necessary. After the joint session yesterday Mr. Forbes expressed the opinion that it probably will be wise for the commission to take no further action on the subject until the supreme court has given its decision on the litigation pending between the Governor and the Rapid Transit company. This decision, it is estimated, may be anticipated in about two or three weeks' time.

Members of the chamber's committee doubt whether congress will attempt to act on the Honolulu franchise extension at this session, even if the Chamber, the utility commission, the Governor and the company and the city such an agreement upon its terms. This, for the reason that the legislature, legally recognized as the voice of the people, will not have had opportunity to pass upon it.

Chairman Forbes said he does not think this technicality will serve as a deterrent if all sides of the discussion, save that one represented by Attorney J. A. Magoon, can agree upon it. He thought the opinion of the chamber of commerce, the commission and the city supervisors would be accepted as the voice of the people of Oahu, the citizens of this island being the only ones directly concerned.

Paxson called attention to the fact that the present draft of the suggested new charter does not touch upon the question of rates. Chairman Forbes said it would be amended in that respect, either by the Governor or the commission. He thought the chamber might go ahead with its study of the present draft, taking the matter of rates or other amendments when they are made later. He intimated that such changes to the draft will be in the nature of additions to the measure, rather than alterations of its present wording.

There was considerable discussion over the company's request for a capitalization increase of \$1,700,000, and increase of \$100,000 less than that authorized under the suggested draft as it stands today.

J. A. Bunch, member of the chamber's committee, said he understood the extra \$100,000 wanted by the Rapid Transit Company is for extensions that have been made already in its line. Chairman Forbes challenged this statement, asking where the extensions are. J. A. Bunch, secretary of the chamber of commerce, replied that he personally did not so understand it. He thought the \$100,000 is for extensions proposed, but not made.

**Discussion Most Friendly**  
"If that is the case I agree with you that the company is entitled to the extra amount," said Forbes. "I believe however, that if we can all agree on the other phases of the charter the company will not balk at this one item. Especially so, if it is possible to get congressional action at once."

The discussion was thoroughly friendly, all agreeing that it would be to the public's best interest to get the charter extension at the earliest possible time. One view of it was expressed by Brown when he said:

"I believe the Rapid Transit Company could make a good thing financially out of its system in the next fourteen years, if the franchise were to lapse at the end of that time, by making no further improvement and simply running the line without repair, and for what it could make out of it in that period. But it certainly would not be profitable for the public."

### APANESE TRAIN WRECKED ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji)  
TOKIO, June 14.—Eleven passengers were instantly killed and twenty-seven seriously injured yesterday, when a train on the Hokutoku line fell through an iron bridge, into the water below. The bridge collapsed under the weight of the train, carrying with it all of the first and second class coaches and the locomotive.